which alone could induce such change? It would be besotted folly to expect such a result.

Another result of injustice and wrong to the South us from our legitimate influence in Congress in deand from the great power we wielded, by resisting every slaveholding State. all legislation for this Territory, to compel fair par-ticipation on our part, or a righteous adjustment of ly and warmly. With my feelings, I could not do the whole question. In the Senate, the South is still less; but, I trust, without a trace of personal bitterso early a date after the acquisition, when the original arms and command, not to deliberation and investi-Mexican and foreign population constituted the ma- gation in the chamber of council or the halls of legjority of the population, this could not reasonably be islation. It is no disparagement to his character or expected. But the discovery of the wonderful mines intellect to hold him not profound in national or conand the consequent amazing enhancement of the value stitutional law. He would be more than mortal man of labor in California, increased daily the likelihood if he were, His Cabinet have been differently raisthat slaves would be needed and introduced in num- ed and exercised. They have been selected for their bers sufficient to determine the choice of the people supposed maturity of wisdom and fullness of expeas to their institutions. From realizing this strong rience on such subjects. On them Gen. Taylor would probability, we are effectually precluded by the State naturally rely, and by their counsels be guided in all

ally excluded previous to as after admission.

to be debarred. In weighing considerations for equitweight in the scale. Such has been the wrong and ouster of the South under this Executive usurpation.

table, to endure unnumbered repetitions of them. to her honor and her rights. The same action and course of policy are recommenod to be acquiesced in, with regard to all the other immense acquisitions from Mexico. What could be more insidious and fatal to the just claims of the en grant that Gen. Taylor's mind may be enlighten-The same subtle process that, against the plicable to all the country, unsettled as well as settled, regulating the relations of persons. There is to be no Federal legislation, and no provision, consequently, even for appeals, to test before the Supreme Court the effect of those laws for the abolition of Slavery. Slaveholders and slaves are thus effectually

By a population thus naturally hostile to our institutions, as fast as a petty nucleus of emigrants or adventurers can be obtained, constitutions are to be formed, stamping on vast circuits around the perpetnal exclusion of organic law. Thus are the rights of the slaveholding States to fair participation in the vast acquisitions so largely won by their valor, and paid for by their treasure, to be by stealth and indirection filched away. Sir, we shall be as inevitably press law, or fenced off by a cordon of bristling bay-

To contentment under such wrongs, we of the South are to be soothed by the evasion, fosouth! of the Wilmot proviso. Why, that is but exclusion by law; and how differs it that we should be as inevitably excluded without law. This scheme of policy is worse than the Wilmot proviso. That is, indeed. sheer robbery, but it is at least open and legalized with the forms of law. This effects the same foul wrong by indirection and cheatery, adding insult to our understandings, and mockery of our hopes. We of the South, Mr. Speaker, are not struggling against a name, nor are we to be deluded by shadows. We are claiming a substance and a reality. We demand fair participation in our common acquisitions, or at least equal opportunity of enjoying them. I know cessities of their clime and productions must exclude slavery. So do not I. In all new countries where labor is dear, and domestic servants particularly are not to be obtained, if law allows, the conveniences and desires of men will in my opinion demand slaves. In mining operations they would confessedly be most valuable; and at this very moment, did the South enjoy her rights, her whole slave property mand for emigration to California. Be this, however, as it may, our honor and equality in this Union will not allow the degradation of express prohibition, or practical exclusion from the privilege of partici-

The grounds on which this policy of the Executive is commended to our favor, seem to be wholly untenable. The main one, as I understand it, is to allay the anti-slavery agitation and prevent sectional issues. With the present evident purpose of the North to insist on the exclusion of slavery from the territories, it is manifest this is only to be effected with them by the conviction that their end will be as effectually attained by the policy recommended, as by the Wilmot proviso; and that affords but scant reason for our acquiescence. But even at the North, it will only agour exclusion, they know but too well the effect, in the absence of an express prohibition, of its threat to exclude. They would on that account keep legislative action always impending. To the like conclusion would tend the fanatical and mere political motives that so largely induce this pernicious agitation. Fanatics who, wiser than Christianity, conceive slavery dire sin, and demagogues who pander to popular of inaction, subtle and certain as are its effects for our exclusion. If they did, it would only be to cast der its further extension, an easy matter. themselves, in the language of one of their fiery zealots, "an irresistible wave, with more violent lash- Beaufort, Nev the utmost, the agitation could not be staved off bepolicy to the Territories must be inevitably a leading

issue, unless final adjustment be previously effected. Rely on it, Mr. Speaker, this shuffling, shirking policy will fail of its promised end. It leaves a rankling thorn to maintain constant irritation and excitement. Instead of healing the existing wound, it keeps it open, a running sore. This matter has reached a crisis, and must be met by bold and decisive treatment. Timidity under such circumstances has been the blunder as well as the wrong committed by the Administration. Evasion of the just responsibility of encountering the pernicious Free Soil doctrines has involved it in unconstitutional usurpations, plun-ged it into innumerable embarrassments, and infliet-York Globe: ed on the South foul wrong. And are these things to be cloaked under the specious plausibilities of respeet for the people of the territories and non-intervention? Respect for the rights of the people in thouare no people, is to justify the utter disregard of the rights of the people of half the States of the Union, the sole proprietors and sovereigns of the whole!

and people, consituting the limited and metley population, was allowed to stamp hundreds of miles never excluded by the foot of the white man with an organic law which forever excluded the citizens of the government; that proper territorial governments being organized, reasonable periods should be allowed for such that invitation and with the encouragement was done at the invitation and with the encouragement of the Unital electing and non-marked by the law and policy of the Executives. The Representatives from the State of Unital electing and the pleasure to see the Charleston Courier.]

The Representatives from the State of the Charleston Courier.

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The Representatives fr been admitted, her people cannot be prevented from changing their constitution at any time and establishing our domestic institutions! What chance, when the property of the South is not admitted, and our effectual intervention against the South? that while citizens without it are practically, as we know, exclu-ded from settling, to establish an interest or a feeling and an adverse decision was inevitable, the people I am bound to state facts, however disagreeable

such matters. In justice and in truth, his Cabinet Our power of coercing setttlement, by resisting are responsible for the unconstitutional action, the the establishment of civil government in California, usurpation and the insidious tendencies of the policy is effectually cut off. That has been done in despite disclosed by that message. Such responsibility bemeans of compelling the attention of the Union to them. The consequences of his action and the reour claims is thus lost to us. A most potent lever for sults of his policy were surely not appreciated by the measures. satisfactory adjustment, which at the past session of President. I much fear me, his unsuspecting hones-Congress moved so many to the support of Walker's ty has been practised on-his generous confidence amendment, has been snatched from our hands. It abused. The pretext of extending protection and may be asked, have we not a similar one in the ability encouragement to a distant community cast mainly to refuse admission? By no means so satisfactory on executive care has been used to induce wide deor effective a one, because they enjoy a civil govern- parture from his just line of duty, and serious enment, and by their constitution we are just as effectu- croachment on the coordinate departments of this Government. His desire to give peace to an agitated In consequence of the action of the Executive, the country, and to allay alarming sectional animosities, the South, it may be insisted that the vast expanse of far more grievous would it be, to have the same injuterests, his sentiments, the associations of his life, day, numbers of letters. forbid it. I cannot, will not believe General Taylor

the action and policy of the Administration. Heaved to their scope and effects! Humble as I am, would will of every State in the South, has practically pre- that I could reach him in an appeal as thrilling as my of a letter, and I do not feel at liberty to say any inevitably work our perpetual exclusion from all the er of heroes and statesmen, who is proud to hold him other Territories. The Mexican laws are equally apparentage and nurture, should call on him to forbear. That gallant State, which reared him in boyhood and youth, and sent him forth in early manhood to his career of arms and glory, should appeal to him not to trample on the rights of her sons. In the name of Louisiana, the abode of his mature years, by all the affections of home and hearthstone, by all the associations and interests of neighbors and friends. I would conjure the renunciation of a policy that at no distant day must realize to her the horrors and destinies of St. Domingo. I would bear back his memory to the trials and the triumphs he has shared with the gallant sons of the South, his fellow-soldiers and compatriots in the conflicts which so largely won these very acquisitions, from which they and theirs are to be excluded. In the bloody trenches of excluded, as if under the prohibition of the most ex- Monterey, in the midst of the din and smoke of battle, again and again should he see the valiant soldiers of the South rush on to the cannon's mouth, and mount "the imminent deadly breach," with their mangled hodies piling high the pedestal of his fame. And on that memorable field of Buena Vista, at that most Jones proposing to call in a gentleman from Staunton critical juncture, when all seemed lost save honor, again should his heart bound with hope as he hailed the approach of the noble regiment of Mississippians, and beheld them steady, undismayed, (through the very midst of the brave but unfortunate troops of the North, then, through a mistaken order, discomfited and in rout,) with souls untouched by panic, and nerved to do or die, march onward-right onward on the countless foe, and with invincible prowess snatch from the very jaws of death rescue and victory. By such proud memories-by the fame they have won, and the meed of gratitude and honor they conferred I would invoke him to cast now the weight of his derserved influence and high position on the side of his business was pressing, it would perhaps be best the South, in the scale of right and justice. Let him openly rebuke the mad fanaticism and grasping lust of power in the North. Let him, as when marchtermine, let foes come in what numbers they may, to encounter them, and march onward to the rescue of would already have felt the appreciation of a large de- find peace has its victories, not less glorious than those of war. Let him scatter for ever this cloud of fanatics, Abolitionists, and Free Soilers, and, so far as his action may, give defence and security to an endangered country. By such course he may achieve final

At this point the hammer fell. A few sentences have been added to give partial completeness to the view.

BEAUFORT HARBOR. Beaufort harbor is universal ly admitted to be the best harbor on the Atlantic coast, south of Norfolk. It is certainly a fine site gravate, not allay agitation. Were mere lust of political power the sole motive of the North in seeking at present accessible, to support it. That it is the best Eastern terminus of the North Carolina Railroad, there can be no doubt; and that the road will ultimately be extended to that harbor, if it is built to Newbern, to our mind is a certainty. We think perceive, that their interests are identical with the nterests of Newbern, and that the road, if it ever reaches Beaufort, must be by the way of Kinston. passions for their selfish purposes, will never for years and Newbern. The extension of the Central road endure, even in regard to the Territories, the policy to this town, which our citizens are now striving for, will bring it so much the nearer to Beaufort, and ren-

Should the road be bailt from Goldsborough to ings against the next salient point of slavery." At assistance of Newbern would be necessary to ensure yend the next Presidential election, in which the policy to the Territories must be inspirable a leading would be much greater. Our friends in Beaufort should also recollect that if they possess so many advantages in point of good navigation, over Newbern, they need not fear competition from us. They ought therefore to prefer the route by the way of Newbern as securing greater profits to the capital invested in the road, and assist our citizens in their efforts to secure its extension to this town. The next step will be to carry it to deeper water.

Newbern Republican. ANOTHER BASE SLANDER NAILED TO THE COUNTER. We find the following statement in relation to Hon.

"We perceive that our late Minister to Berlin. Hon. Edward A. Hannegan, has returned in the Europa, and a personal friend of ours, who knew him intimately abroad, authorizes us to say that the letter defaunatory of Mr. Hannegan, published in the Whig papers of Boston, and copied elsewhere, makes for funds, and his business was rather retrograding. mothing but statements offerly without foundation. He had never advertised his place at all, but as a last Mr. Hannegan never tasted a drop of ardent spirits resort, determined to appropriate a certain amount for Non-intervention with the supporters of this Ad- during his whole residence in Europe, and his conministration was not wont to be advocated or defend- duct was of the most amiable and exemplary charge- ing in the most extensively circulated journals in the

should be invited and encouraged to establish an or- they may be to the parrater. The propositions and ganic law of perpetual exclusion and stamp it on vast discussions on the subject of slavery here tend not regions of uninhabited space, and that such process to conciliation, but to exasperation. I know of no from this action of the Executive, was in precluding is to be repeated at often as necessary for our perpet-us from our legitimate influence in Congress in de-ual disfranchisement? Sir, it is a gross outrage on heal wounds already inflicted—none that will not agtermining the time when the people of the Territory the South. The whole policy, its recommendations gravate them. The prospect is that the Southern should be free to elect in regard to our institutions, and defences, should be scorned and repudiated by men, or, rather, a majority of them, will resist appropriations, after the Revenue and Census bills, until the whole subject in controversy be settled. I have stated this before. But lest you should deem it a potent, and even in this body we are not yet powerless. By delaying the period for the formation of a have said, I have respect and kindness. I do not in mere suggestion, elicited from the heat of excited less. By delaying the period for the formation of a have said, I have respect and kindness. I do not in day, announced to his friends, among whom was the State government in California, all the chances of time were secured, and at least a probability afforded that our citizens might go in with their property in that our citizens might go in with their property in the chances of the such numbers as to make our interest paramount. At the field and the camp. His training has been to said he, we have a collision, we do not mean to have the army and navy against us.

Mr. Clingman is, by some of his Southern friends, considered as rash and extravagant; but I must say that, in view of his whole course and object, he is right. His object is to show to the Northern men that the South is in earnest; and I know that he has paper of last week, and presented by Mr. Mangum brought Northern men to a stand. He takes the only course which can preserve the Union; for dissolution, other than theoretical, cannot take place, at least,

I am happy to turn from this view to another, which shows that the North is awakening to a proper sense of the danger and difficulties of the crisis. A North- tion in each of the Congressional Districts, and secern Senator shewed to me, to-day, a number of his ondly, a State Convention. I beg to suggest, as a Seddon's Speech for themselves; and we defy any of us through the action of the Executive. A great fore this House and the country—all of which substitute, one more simple and more easy of execudeprecated the Wilmot Proviso, or any kindred tion:

I read one very able letter from a Western Judge. an old Federalist, which was as sound as it was lucid, in exposition of constitutional principles, on this subject; and going far ahead of Mr. Clay, he in the Nashville Convention, leaving the Districts shows that the abolition of slavery in the District of the option of sending Delegates as they may think Columbia is unconstitutional. I read letters, too, proper. from prominent Whigs, which are fraught with just sentiments. I notice, however, that there is a leaning on the part of the northern Whigs towards Gen. alleged choice of the people of California is invoked against us—a snap jndgment has been taken, and against us—a snap judgment has been taken, and slaveholding States. Sir, it would be hard to have to wit: "As hopeful as you are, always, of the prethe whole of the vast territory of California are alleged the wrong and insult of exclusion from territories so the whole of the vast territory of California are alleged the wrong and insult of exclusion from territories so valence of the better impulses of men, you will whether you have two or eleven Delegates, as the scarcely anticipate so thorough a determination of all whether you have two or eleven Delegates, as the to be departed. In weighing considerations for equitable adjustment or division between the North and South by the tyranny of a northern majority. But the well disposed among us, to take a more truly ma- former would represent the feelings and sentiments tional position on questions connected with slavery." California is hat ground, and no longer even a makeof a Southern President and a slaveholder. His in- vania Democratic member offered to show me, to-

In full view and with fresh experience of these would knowingly do such wrong to his section. that they are urged to go against the Wilmot Proviso, disastrous results to the cause of the South, we are seriously arged, Mr. Speaker, in the message on your sons "are true to the last moment of breath"—true I except, of course, the small faction of Abolitionists, of whom I know nothing, other than the rumor, in There are yet time and opportunity for reparation the papers, that they are getting up a convention, to tion of the Press to the subject, and thus secure its

Be assured that no Wilmot Proviso can pass the

But, to turn again to Southern views. I have heard manner, the views and intentions of the South.

ed upon him, for the purpose of saying that the Senate would cheerfully assign to him any time that he felt able to speak now, but he thought it better to defer it for a few days. He did not wish, he said, as well as the surest plan. to reply to any one. He desired to express his own views. He remarked that he was now satisfied that the people of the South were ahead of their leaders in movements on this subject.

MRS. NIAGARA MILLER. The Lynchburg Republican of January 31, gives the following account of its contained in a long statement which we copied some time ago from the Detroit Advertiser.

She was accompanied by the young man Baker. Mr. Jones, keeper of the hotel at which the twain put up, suspected the identity of the lady, and made bold to speak about it to Mr. Baker-

" He at first denied their identity, but upon Mr who knew him, declined the honor of an introduction. ces. Mr. J. declined to advise him, but proposed to advise Mrs. Miller, to which he readily consented. rights. Upon entering her room Baker told her she was susslightest emotion, and calmly winding her guard chain about her fingers, she very modestly expressed her inability to understand what was meant by the remark. Mr. Jones explained all the particulars of the elope-

ment, when she bowed her understanding to the mat- in defensive attitude, on certain grounds; and it will that he should go on to Liberty, and let her remain tions, good humoredly, with the remark that it was a matter which did not concern the public, and about which they alone were accountable to " Maj. Miller." and they would therefore proceed together.

and in the course of it frankly advised her to retrace her steps to her father-telling her that Baker would drop her on the first occasian that presented itselfadjustment of the sectional agitation now rocking the and was anxiously waiting such an opportunity, &c. measures for the future. These recommendations, if Union to its centre, and illustrate his administration But she declined Mr. J's advice, and expressed herwith a glory that through the vista of time will be self impervious to any suspicion of Baker's fidelity. if not, not. Thirdly, if North Carolina should send no Mrs. Miller is a small woman, quite pretty, with a pug nose, about thirty years of age, and in an inter. Delegates, all the other Southern States being repre-

They received their breakfast and dinner meals in. their room, but after the recognition they marched to the supper table with quite a cheerful exterior-at least the lady did, but the young man did not rally from the effects of recognition. Indeed it was evi- and rights. Thus placed in a false position, her exwhile he posessed very little. It is supposed they went to Cartersville by private conveyance. Mr. the fugitives.

Judge Ellis. The extra term of the Superior Court for this County, has seen in session this week, his honor, Judge Ellis, presiding. Many cases, long the thanks of suitors and all persons interested in the we say that his honor has given universal satisfaction; and by his ability, impartiality, and diligence, has secored to himself the well earned reputation of a highly useful and respected public officer. Fayetteville Carolinian.

Mr. C. Shields, of Mechanic's Hill, Moore county. has recently discovered a gold mine of great promise It is situated near the public road, though at some distance from the mines formerly worked by Mr. Shields. A shaft has been opened to the depth of 15 feet; and from 126 bushels of the ore obtained, a product of \$1500 was realized. The company operating is composed of Messra. Shields, McIntosh, Duncan and McLeod. We obtain these facts from a source perfectly reliable. Ash. Herald.

ADVERTISING. In conversation with a gentleman yesterday, he stated his firm belief that advertising in the daily papers prevented his utter failure in busness. Some months ago he was very much presed

TO THOSE LARGELY IN ARREARS.

five years; and if not sent to us by Mail, we shall have disinclination to pay on the part of these subscribers, but of it, perhaps, and do not know that our losses in this way

fact standing in this place until all of them shall have an opportunity to see it. We hope they will remit to us by Slavery, as connected with the proposed admission Mail without delay: We shall be certain to get the mon- of California, was discussed by Mesars. Hilliard and

promptly and flatteringly responded to the call made upon

THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.

To THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD: The proceed ngs of the public meeting, held in Wilmington to the Senate, are likely to meet with general approbation. The sentiments expressed in the Resolutions no Southern man can refuse to sanction, as alike tem- proposes in substance to Congress to deliver over the perate and becoming. The plan, however, as contained in the fifth Resolution, it is feared is not so likely to be carried out, as it proposes first a Conven-

1st. That each of the Conventions which may assemble for the nomination of candidates for Govern-

2dly. That each Convention shall recommend to the next General Assembly the justice and propriety of paying the expenses of these Delegates.

We should thus have the united action of both parties, and would be more likely to be properly represented, and make our Delegates what they should be to themselves and to their constituents to resist this -State Delegates. If this be done, it is not material of their respective parties, would no doubt agree in will strengthen the adversary and weaken ourselves. their course, and thus carry all the weight and influ- Let California wait. She is young, and can afford ence of the State.

I make these suggestions and propose this plan, from the belief of its being more likely to be carried into effect, as it now seems certain that we are to have two political Conventions for the nomination of passers in fact upon the public gold mines and public candidates for Governor. Should the plan be approved, you can as you may think best, call the atten-

We commend the above suggestions to the attention of the Press and of the people generally. They with all imaginable coolness to ask these very old military power to crush the slave, that perpetuale are from the pen of a gentleman who has no party States to admit them into the Union as equals and as slavery. Dissolve the Union, and they will mis. cluded us from all participation in California, would as feelings would dictate! His native State, that moth- thing of the parties to it, which exhibits, in a definite aims on this orany other subject. He seeks only to give brethren! Why this anxiety on the part of North- aloft their unfettered arms, and demand freedom; and the seeks only to give brethren! the State, as far as possible, in the absence of legisla- ern men for the admission of California ? Would if resisted, would hew their way to liberty, despite This morning, some of Mr. Calhoun's friends calld upon him, for the purpose of saying that the SenNachwille Convention; and it appears to us that, to attain this object, he has recommended the simplest event not one Northern voice in fifty would have Heaven or from Hell-which shall shiver this Union

> that the Legislature ought to defray the expenses of Was there any necessity for it ! Is there any danger Albany Argus, requested the use of the New York he the Delegates to the Nashville Convention. It is that Slavery will go there, that she thus insists on sembly Chamber on the evening of the 30th, in which both expedient and just that this should be done-expedient, because a full attendance will thus be secuthis errant lady's movements, and demeanor in that red, and just, because this is a matter which concerns city, on Sunday the 37th, which by no means corres- the whole people, and not merely the Delegates themponds with the description of her character and hab- selves or that portion of the people who may be actively instrumental in appointing them. A few hundred or a few thousand dollars even are but as "dust in the balance" when weighed against a subject like tively informed. We repeat it, therefore, let her wait. tatives threw open their Hall for the use of these Fa this. We hope to see both parties unite in this matter, and thus present an unbroken front to our assailants; and the closer the union and the more perfect, the stronger will be the effect on those who believe, He evinced excessive alarm, and appealed to Mr. Jones or affect to believe, that we are divided here in North to know what he had better do under the circumstan- Carolina, and inattentive to our honor, interests, and settled on a permanent basis, before they consent, by very staid and sober Northern people may become

The question is frequently asked, by those who are pected of being Mrs. Miller. Without evincing the finclined to oppose the Nashville Convention as premature, what good will it do? We answer first, it will prove to the Northern people that the Southern States are united on certain principles, and drawn up, ter, and pleasantly suggested to her paramonr that, as then be for the free States either to press us to the line of separation or do us justice. Should these aguntil his return; that they might take steps to clear gressions be continued and the Union be in conse-up the unfounded suspicions affoat to their prejudice: quence dissolved, the whole world would see that ing to the relief of his comrades at Fort Brown, de- She immediately, however followed up her sugges- they were in the wrong and that the act was theirs; and we should stand forth vindicated by man and justified by Heaven. Secondly, the Nashville Convention is not called with a view to dissolve the Union, Mr. Jones then entered into conversation with her, but to preserve it. It is to be composed of the calmest, ablest, and wisest men of the South, who are to compare views and consult together, and recommend sented, her absence would expose her to the just suspicions of her sisters, and would be seized upon by our Northern assailants as proof positive of her indiffdent that she was a woman of almost incredible nerve ample would be held up to paralyze Southern action and to animate the enemies of the Union and of public order. These reasons, it seems to us, are not only Jones wrote immediately to her father in Detroit, order. These reasons, it seems to us, are not only Michigan." It is said Major Miller is on the track of sufficient to justify the proposed Convention, but they imperatively demand it, as one of the first and highest duties which, at this time, the people of the South owe to themselves and to the Union of the States.

North Carolina will never consent to remain in the pending, have been disposed of during the term; and Union an inferior or degraded State. She will have business of the Court are due to his honor, for the equality as a sovereign in the Union, or independence we should vote, if compelled to discriminate, for such promptness and efficiency with which he has discharged his high and responsible duties. We take or and her vital interests to preserve the Union; but ence and abilities, to serve the people and advance pect of so soon clasping his "devoted friend" to be great pleasure in expressing our own, as well as the these she will maintain "at all hazards and to the last the public interests. extremity." In this contest, forced upon her against her will by ambitious and wicked men, she will neither stand neutral, nor with the North, but by her Southern sisters; and such being the case, it is her duty as it is her right, to be represented in the proposed Convention.

> The Register and Times of this City might learn lesson of patriotism from the last Goldsborough Telegraph. Col. Alston comes up boldly to the mark. and plants himself like a man in favor of a Southern Convention. All right. The papers in this State that now stand out against the Convention are indeed "like angel's visits, few and far between,"

FINE CIGARS. We are indebted to Mr. P. F. Pesend for a box of capital Cigars. We had almost consluded to cease using the weed, but the temptation in this case was too great to be resisted. This is posi- Gen. James Jackson, of Georgia, now decessed. tively no puff. We expect, however, to puff the Cigars.

The manuscript copy of Gen. Washington's Fare-

In the Science, on the distriction of last week. In the Science, on the distriction, of Georgia, following Resolutions were adopted:

| Clay the Resolved, That the actual stand-sti solutions of the latter being under consideration; and on Tuesday, the 19th, Mr. Berrien resumed and contract the opening of the present session of Congress by a little day, a little "free soil," that was thrown

Inge of Alabama and Mr. Stanton of Tennessee-all of whom took strong ground against the policy and recommendations of the President on the subject. The speech of Mr. Seddon, which we publish today, developes in the clearest and most striking man- the constitution, while it gives the slave States ner the grossly improper and unconstitutional interference by President Taylor in the affairs of California. That functionary has set himself up, not only without distinction of party," as published in your to decide judicial questions, but to manufacture sovereign States; and having got California, as he thinks. in a state of readiness for admission, he very gravely cal power to slave States, on account of their slave other Territories to anarchy and lawlessness, until he can find time and opportunity to make sovereigns allegiance to the constitution; to withdraw from the out of them ! We appeal to the people to read Mr.

conclusion that Gen. Taylor has perpetrated, in this whole California matter, a great wrong upon the or, shall adopt as a basis the Wilmington Resolu- South. Admit that State, with her present boundations, and appoint one delegate to represent the State ries and pretensions, and this wrong is consummated highest moral and religious grounds. The constitu-

and approved. The Northern members, backed by Mr. Clay and and an agreement with hell." In the name of God, of Mr. Benton, seem determined to press the admission of California without providing Territorial Govern- regard humanity, and cherish liberty. It remains to ments, and indeed without any adjustment whatever be seen how the people of the North will meet this of the Slavery question. Southern members owe it issue. As for the vaporing of the South about movement. Let the whole question be settled at once. Let us not consent to any steps in this emergency, which will extend the adversary and weaken ourselves. to do it. Patience and trial under difficulties will do ry; therefore for the dissolution of the Union." her good. A parcel of adventurers from all nations, squatted down upon the common domains, and tressoil, have fabricated a State without the previous con- "I believe that the slaves would be more than: sent of Congress, have placed a clause in their Con- match for the enslavers, if left to themselves. Let States from their own lands, and now come forward solved at once. It is the union of the white people been raised for her admission. And why, we ask, in pieces." We have no hesitation in expressing the opinion has California put that clause in her Constitution? These same agitators, or their co-workers, says the excluding, in so many words, the people of the slave to preach disunion and pour out their curses on t States? Secure against its introduction, at least for Southern people; and the use of the Chamber w the present, as she will admit, and as her Northern granted by a vote of 70 to 26! We have no idea the

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

We invite attention to the well-written communi cation in another column, over the signature of "A North Carolinian," in relation to the next Legislature. The time has come, in our opinion, when the Democrats can secure the State Government, provid- This flourish of abolitionism is a legitimate part of ed they move forward with energy, and act with for- the agitation of the day. They are twin associated bearance and the spirit of harmony one towards the other. Our opponents have had the control of public affairs for the last fourteen years, and a majority. feel the responsibility under which they act. And of the people, we have reason to believe, are not let all true men, who estimate the value of the Union satisfied with either the manner or the results of who revere the names and glory in the struggles of their administration. This is emphatically an age who venerate the name of Washington, act as become of progress. We need men at the helm fully up men, and as the firm and true friends of the Union. with the demands of the time-men who will not make every thing turn on little party schemes, who will not consent to revolve around any centre, and who are not afraid to speak out for the character and ness and mischief, says the opponents of Slaver the rights of North Carolina.

regular nominations, wherever at all practicable, are absolutely indispensable. Devotion to party princi- patriotism of the nation will rebuke and defy." Then oles-Democracy should be the only test in selecting are certain Whig papers down South that talk John's candidates. No man, in our opinion, ought to be notions, as above expressed, but in a different way. set aside or brought forward by a Convention on ac- He uses one phrase, and they another, to conve count of his peculiar views on State affairs; but the field of selection ought to be considered open to all baked" by the people into non-existence. They are true Democrats. This is the only way, it seems to objects of loathing and scorn to every brave and hor us, in which we can succeed. Any other test would orable Southern man. involve us in utter confusion, and provoke defeat. For our part, happen what may, we shall always be found supporting Democratic candidates and adhering to regular nominations; and if a citizen of a County where a Convention could not well be had. of safety."

Mr. Senator Foote offered a Resolution on Wednesday last, proposing to refer the proposition for the admission of California, together with all Resolutions and matters touching the question of Slavery to Committee of fifteen of the Senate-said Committee to investigate, deliberate, and weigh, and then, " to report if they find it practicable to do so, a plan for the definite settlement of the present unhappy controversy, and rescue from impending perils the sacred Union itself." We hope this Resolution will prevail.

Joseph W. Jackson, Esq. has been elected to Congress from Georgia in place of Thomas Butler King, resigned. This is a Democratic triumph. Mr. King carried the District at the election before this by 700 majerity. Mr. Jackson is the son of the distinguished

READING ROOK AT ELIZABETHTOWN. A Reading Room has been established at Elizabethtown, Blad- appear to have given satisfaction to Southern Senstor ministration was not wont to be advocated or defendgil. But lat that pass. Properly understood it sould
only contemplate that the citizens of all the States
of the Union should be equally free to enter and actthe Union should be equally free to enter and actthe with their property on the common territories of
the letter writer in question are most cruel as well
as unjust, and were no doubt the manufacture of some
the with their property on the common territories of
the most amiable and exemplary charge
ing in the most extensively circumstances. The stories, therefore,
of the letter writer in question are most cruel as well
abort time he was able to make his payments prompts.

The Raisigh Star has been considerably enlarge
ing in the most extensively circumstances in the
city. New customers appeared daily, and in a very
short time he was able to make his payments prompts.

The Raisigh Star has been considerably enlarge
ing, was sold at public auction in Philadelphia on the
Dugald, N. Graham, J. C. Wooten, W. H. White,
as unjust, and were no doubt the most short
ing. Well Address, in that immortal man's own handwriting, was sold at public auction in Philadelphia on the
Dugald, N. Graham, J. C. Wooten, W. H. White,
as unjust, and his business has continued to increase rapidly ever since.

Boston Bec.

State ought to have its Reading Room.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY SPIRIT. At a Convention of Abolitionists and anti-Slav seitators, held at Syracuse, New York, recently

"Resolved, That the actual stand-still to which the into it, shows plainly that it must ere long stop e On Wednesday last the President sent in to the two
Houses a copy of the Constitution of California, as
received from the hands of Mr. Gwyn, one of the sentatives had never been able to organize itself, i Senators elect; and in the Senate a motion was made that it should do so by a portion of the Non by Mr. Benton that the subject be referred to a Select members yielding to the demands of the abettors of Committee of which Mr. Clay should be the Chair- slavery; for that no action of our Congress can be for the good, much less the glory, of our republ man; but Mr. Foote objected to the motion, and the which commences in a compromise of right.

Resolved, That while the constitution requires in subject was laid over till the next day. Mr. Jefferson Davis then addressed the Senate at much length to go, at the bidding of any slave State, and oppose

in reply to Mr. Clay. In the House the question of by force an effort of the slaves to win liberty by lence, we have no right to promise, and will n promise, support and obedience to that constitution Resolved, That as we have no right to give peculi privileges to evil doers, on account of their evil doing, and in proportion to its extent, we cannot right fully invest the slaveholder with political powering proportion to the number of his slaves; and therefor we cannot rightfully sustain, or promise to sustain representation in Congress for three-fifths of

> Resolved, That if each individual is morally boun to refuse his help to the re-capture of runaways from slavery, and to the forcible suppression of slave in surrections for freedom, and to the giving of politi then the whole community, made up of these individuals, is equally bound to take the same position.
>
> Resolved, That to take this position, is to renounce present existing American Union, and practically

dopt the motto, No Union with slaveholders A resolution was also adopted lauding the course and doctrines of William L. Garrison; and a lette was thereupon read from that individual, of which the following is the conclusion:

"The time has come to preach disunion, on the tion of the United States, is a "covenant with death Christ, of humanity, of liberty, it must be denounce ed and repudiated by all who revere God, love Chris separation in case the Wilmot provise is passed, (in any case, I am inclined to believe,) it is empty a and her threats are only to intimidate Northern cov. ardice and servility. I am for the abolition of slave.

Frederick Douglas, a fugitive slave from the South addressed the Convention with warm approval, and among other things said:

friends uniformly declare, would not silence have done the above sentiments are generally cherished by the as well? No, and for this reason: The Northern Northern people; but the fact that the most staid and States would have opposed her admission, had she sober of them tolerate these assaults upon our richt been silent even, and she was no doubt so authorita- and feelings, and the further fact that their Represen-Time and events will add to her character for impor- natics, shows most conclusively the current in which tance and respectability, and render her more worthy, their sympathies are running. They are at least parat least, for association and fellowship with the "old sive while they know that men in their midst an Thirteen." Above all, let the Southern members of plotting the destruction of the Union. A few years Congress see to it that this question of Slavery is more, unless this spirit of evil be arrested, and these any act or in any way, to strengthen the hands of our themselves Fanatics as incurable and as inappeate ble as Garrison and Douglas! Such, we affirm, but been the course of events—such the history of this dangerous excitement. That true and time-honore Democratic print, the Albany Argus, noticing theseast tators and the vote of the House granting them the use of the Assembly Chamber, says:

" Let no man fall into any mistake on this subject Their object, immediate or remote, is the same. all tends to dissolution. Such is its effect if not it aim. Let those who contribute to tt, in any form the Fathers of the Republic, and especially those

John Van Buren, in one of his recent letters, in tended to stimulate the Freesoilers to renewed mean should meet and expose the systematic efforts make In order to succeed in the approaching campaign, ing to alarm the business interests of the country, by threats of dissolving the Union-threats which the the same meaning. These prints ought to be ""

> REJECTION OF WHEEL Every one, except a few rabid and unprincipled Whig papers, appears to gratified at the rejection of James Watson Webb Minister to Austria. But seven Senators, it is stall ed, voted for his confirmation. The demagogot and departure was disgraceful to all concerned; and we are glad the American Senate has put its velo

Three new Postoffices have been established in this State as follows: Graham, Alamance, Jas. S. Scott P. M.; Institute, Randolph, L. L. Brown, P. M.; 100 Governor's Island, Macon, Mark Coleman, P. Sandy Ridge, Davidson, and Ivy Bluff, Columbus, have been discontinued.

The proceedings of the Southern Rights Meeting in Comberland and Columbus shall appear next week A similar meeting has been called for Edgecombe of Tuesday next, and for Robeson County on Monday next, the 25th instant.

Senator Houston, it is stated, contemplates return ing to Texas in a short time to meet the attacks that are being made on him there relative to the Slave question. His late Speech in the Senate does to